

to be rearrested, clubbed with pistols and taken to a barracks, where he was stood up for execution.

Just then a Carranza officer protested and when Mr. Jenkins protested that he was a United States consular agent the officer directed that he be taken before General Obregon, commander of the Carranza forces in that area. General Obregon released Mr. Jenkins and apologized to the United States for the conduct of his subordinates, but the State Department pursued the matter with a request for punishment of those who had threatened Mr. Jenkins.

Catholic Church in Mexico Warns Labor To Avoid Radicalism

MEXICO, CITY, Nov. 23.—Catholics throughout Mexico were warned to-day against the danger of radicalism as represented by "socialism and communism" in collective pastoral letters signed by eight archbishops and twenty bishops. These letters were read in all Catholic churches.

Details leading to the present social upheaval were recited in the letters, which assert that "no doubt labor has grievances against capital but radicalism, with its seductive promises and imaginary happiness, does not provide for the solution of difficulties."

A plea for harmony between employers and workers is made, and priests are instructed to direct their parishioners "to give all prudence to the discussion of affairs." The letters were not prompted by conditions pertaining to the Carranza regime, as this country has been comparatively free from labor troubles assuming demonstrative proportions.

Armenian Plea Heard At Rescue Service Here

Need of American Aid Emphasized by Speakers at St. John's Cathedral

All the Armenian Protestant churches of the city omitted their usual Sunday morning service yesterday so that the congregation could attend the Armenian Rescue Service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The cathedral was thronged with resident Armenians and civil and military representatives of their people, who have come here in an effort to obtain prompt relief from conditions which, it is said, have already cost the lives of 800,000 men, women and children.

The Armenian Republic was represented by O. H. Kadzianouni, chairman of the commission which recently arrived in this country, and by Professor A. Derhagopian, Armenian delegate to the Paris peace conference.

Brief addresses were delivered by Dr. George B. Hyde, who served with the army during the war and with the Red Cross, withers, and Dr. Robert Ellis Jones, canon bursar of the cathedral. Dr. Hyde declared that the Turks had made no effort at repatriation, as required by the Allies, nor even returning the Armenian women stolen under the guns of the Entente. Dr. Jones declared that the United States government rested under an obligation to the Armenians, and that so far it had made no earnest effort to discharge.

Wood Boom Gains Force Clubs Are Being Organized Throughout Michigan

Special Correspondence

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—The Michigan movement in support of General Leonard Wood for the Republican nomination for President has taken definite form. The first "Wood for President" club to be formed in the country is working in Grand Rapids, under the presidency of Earl W. Munshaw. Other clubs are being formed throughout the state.

While the movement in Western Michigan is operating from Grand Rapids, the Eastern Michigan movement centers in Detroit. In the upper peninsula the former Governor Chase S. Osborn, linked to General Wood by their common admiration for Colonel Roosevelt, and State Senator Alton T. Roberts, of Marquette, are the leaders. Robert S. Wood supporters are counting on the soldier vote.

Train Victim Loses Foot Part of Woman's Hand Also Amputated by Surgeons

The left foot and part of the right hand of Mrs. Louis Greenberg, who was dragged in front of a Long Island railroad train at the East New York station, Saturday, when her husband jumped to his death, were amputated yesterday at St. Michael's Hospital, Brooklyn, but it is thought she will recover.

Her two children, who are at the Sanatorium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway, Queens, have not been told of her injury.

Freighter Roman Towed In U. S. Cutter Brings Disabled Craft to Port

The Shipping Board steamship Roman, which went aground off S. S. east Thursday when about 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, arrived off Ambrose lightship at 11 o'clock last night in tow of the coast guard cutter Acushnet.

The vessel was bound from New York to Marseilles with general cargo when her steering gear became disabled. Coast guard went to the distressed vessel's aid.

Hospital Drive Near End Aid of Churches Brings Fund Near Halfway Mark

The parable of the Good Samaritan was preached in the city's churches yesterday to aid the effort to raise \$1,000,000 for the United Hospital Fund. More than \$50,000 contributed at special offerings raised the fund to \$470,000, less than half of the desired amount and less than one-sixth of the \$3,000,000 deficit facing the city's forty-six non-municipal hospitals.

The campaign will end to-night with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria at which Mrs. August Belmont and Dr. George Vincent, director of the Rockefeller Foundation, will speak.

BARKING DOG SHOWING MIXTURE NEVER BITES

ALL DEALERS

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR 30 YEARS HIGHEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE

"Big 6" Votes To End Strike Under Protest

3,000 Printers, After Stormy Meeting, Agree to Accept International Order Sending 'Vacationists' to Work

Fear of Open Shop Cause Minority Assails Mandate and Threatens to Continue Fight for 44-Hour Week

Three thousand members of Typographical Union No. 6—"Big Six"—voted under protest yesterday to obey a mandate issued by the executive council of the International Typographical Union to return to work this morning.

Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six," read the mandate at a mass meeting which jammed New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. The order, which held out threat of fine and suspension of charter in case of disobedience, was greeted with a storm of hisses and catcalls.

President Rouse said he regretted that an occasion had arisen where he was compelled to read the mandate, but that he had nothing to do but obey. When the floor was thrown open for discussion men jumped up in all parts of the hall to protest against its terms.

Mandate Assailed

Edward F. Cassidy, secretary of the "vacationist" compositors in the book and job trade, was cheered for five minutes when he made an impassioned appeal for the printers to "stand pat" and not "crawl back" to the employing printers, after seven weeks of sacrifice. He said "foreigners" now work on a forty-four-hour week, while conservative, intelligent members of "Big 6" are working forty-eight hours. The "Big 6" members on "vacation" went out in sympathy with locked-out members of the outlaid pressmen's and press feeders' unions. They also have wage and hours grievances of their own.

After several other "vacationists" leaders had expressed their views, President Rouse, John S. O'Connell, secretary, and Theodore Douglas, local organizer of "Big Six," united in a plea for the acceptance of the order.

At the end of two hours' discussion the matter was put to a vote. The count was taken by a show of hands and it was estimated that three-quarters of the men and women present had registered their intention of obeying the mandate.

Minority to Continue Fight

The minority body of "vacationists" then announced that they would hold a mass meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Webster Hall, on Eleventh Street, for the purpose of continuing the fight, in spite of the International and their own officers and fellow members. Prolonged cheering and stamping broke out at the announcement.

The "vacationist" officials expressed confidence after the meeting that a large number of the printers would disobey the mandate. "To-morrow's meeting will decide how many men go back to work," said Charles Bogart, "vacationist" vice-chairman.

The mandate, whose text was withheld from publication, stated that the executive council, fearing that the open shop and non-union conditions would be established if the men stayed out any longer, ordered that Typographical Union No. 6 at the meeting yesterday should instruct its members on "vacation" to return to work immediately.

The mandate stated further that "Big Six" officers be instructed to submit to arbitration the question of the time that the forty-four-hour week shall be inaugurated in the jurisdiction.

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of "Big Six" and any other question now raised.

It was stated that if the order was not complied with the officers of the international union would take action, under the laws of the international requiring all subordinate unions to obey the mandate of the executive council. The law was quoted, showing the penalty for disobedience was a fine or suspension of charter.

President Rouse said after the meeting, which was open only to union members: "The men are loyal to their international and accept this mandate under protest."

John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the international, said at the Hotel Imperial last night that he had received assurances from a representative of the Printers' League, the organization of employing printers, that every man would be put back to work for whom room could be found.

Secretary Hays said the men already had agreed to arbitrate the question of wages, and that by obeying the mandate yesterday they had also consented to arbitrate the 44-hour week. Mr. Hays said he had come to New York to straighten everything out, and had succeeded to everybody's satisfaction.

Fear of Open Shop

The mandate accepted yesterday by "Big Six" members was given to its officials after a conference with the international leaders at the Hotel Imperial Saturday night. It was feared by the international's executive council, one of its members said, that if the union men did not return to work shortly their places would be taken by non-union workers and long years of organization would be broken down.

Thousands of dollars in profits and wages were lost by employing printers and union workers during the "vacation," and a large number of magazines formerly printed in this city moved to other places.

Pressmen to Take Vote

Following a stormy meeting at Beethoven Hall yesterday, it was announced that Pressmen's Union No. 61, the outlaid local, would hold a referendum to-morrow at the same place on the questions of whether to arbitrate with the employers the questions of hours and wages, and reaffiliate with the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

President Bernard Nolan, of the local, presided, and killed off all attempts to take a vote at once. He charged George L. Berry, international president, with having had ballots printed and distributed at the meeting to force a vote on the two issues.

According to Nolan, if the local does reaffiliate, it will probably have to pay \$200,000 in back dues, as it refused to continue payments when it seceded in September.

A vote to remain on strike until union recognition is obtained was taken at a meeting of the striking Litho and Printing Ink Makers' Local Union No. 2, held in Clinton Hall. John R. Ritchey, president of the local, told the meeting that he had been beaten by strike-breakers Saturday night, and other members told of similar treatment.

Ritchey reported that John J. Bealon, of the State Department of Labor, had taken steps for the appointment of an arbitration committee to settle the strike.

Nervy Men With a Few Ships Is Ole Hanson's 'Red' Cure

He'd Hustle Radicals Out by Wholesale, Then Apply Selective Immigration to Those Who Knock at America's Door; 5,000 Applaud His Plea

Just one or two men in Washington with courage and just a few commodious ships are all that is necessary to clear the United States of its plague of radical agitators, according to Ole Hanson, the former Mayor of Seattle, who addressed an Americanization meeting at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon, held under the direction of the People's Liberty Chorus.

But to keep the country free of foreign-born radicals Ole Hanson would have the nation adopt a scheme that he calls "selective immigration and scientific distribution of immigration."

When he had finished speaking the audience of five thousand people rose to its feet and cheered him. Then it adopted resolutions urging Congress to consider his scheme.

Would Select Immigrants

The resolutions, which embodied some of the forceful language employed by Hanson, after commending the "belated" efforts of the authorities to rid the country of "those aliens who would destroy our government," read:

"We recommend for the consideration of Congress, the selective immigration and scientific distribution of immigrants, as proposed by former Mayor Ole Hanson, of Seattle, Wash. We believe the alien, before leaving foreign shores, should be physically and mentally examined and be compelled to sign a questionnaire, giving full particulars in relation to his life and training; that this questionnaire be investigated and then sent to the Board of Immigration in Washington, D. C.; that this board should then select only those who immediately will declare their intentions of becoming citizens of the United States, and who are needed in this country; that the intending immigrant, before acceptance, must agree to learn to read and write English in our night schools and study our American institutions; that the immigrants chosen must be distributed throughout the United States according to the needs of the different localities, making it better for them and better for us; that in all matters the business of immigration shall be conducted primarily for the benefit of the United States of America."

In telling the audience about his plan Mr. Hanson said:

"When Ole Hanson gets over here from Sweden we'll say to him: 'Now, Ole, you go out to Kansas where there is plenty of work.' Ole may say: 'But I bane want to go to Minneapolis.' But we'll simply tell him that there are too many Swedes in Minneapolis now and that he'll have to go to Kansas if he is going to stay in this country—and Ole will go to Kansas."

Mr. Hanson said that during 1919 the government made 5,000 arrests with a view to deportation. Ninety-two of these were sentenced to be deported as undesirable, he said, but of that diminished group only thirty-seven actually have been sent out of the country.

"Two of the men who led the strike in Seattle," he said, "were men who had been ordered deported and who were out on parole at the time they were stirring up trouble. The government did not do its duty. It should have taken those two men and shipped them out of the country."

"Must Send 'Reds' Away"

"I say now that the government of this country must take all these alien anarchists, put them on ships and send them away."

At that point Mr. Hanson was interrupted by applause.

"It takes just one or two men in Washington with courage and just a few commodious ships to shut the door to any aspiring family in Europe that desires to come to the United States and adopt our ways, but I do want to shut the door on those people who want to come over here and destroy our American form of government."

L. Camilleri, conductor of the People's Liberty Chorus, directed the singing of his people, who were seated on the Hippodrome stage, Miss Julia Arthur recited "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Mme. Marie Sundt sang "Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis and George Brokaw Compton, commander of the New York County American Legion, also spoke."

Police Raid Meeting, Arrest 16 Russians And Seize Documents

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Sixteen Russians were arrested here to-day after complaints had been made concerning the circulation of literature which advocated the overthrow of the United States and of the State of New York. This city is the home of Senator Clayton Lusk, chairman of the state legislative committee investigating Bolshevik activities.

The arrests were made in a raid on a hall in which a meeting was in progress. Documents and papers were seized by the city police. Officials stated the raid was purely local in its nature.

Treaty Enforcement Delayed

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The departure of Herr von Simson, the German plenipotentiary who was sent to Paris in connection with the protocol to the peace treaty, will delay final signature until December 1 and also will delay the enforcement of the treaty, according to the "Presse de Paris."



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Steel Strike Collapses; 10 Per Cent Idle

Figures Show Plants in Pittsburgh Field Would Be at Full Capacity if the Miners Had Not Struck

Many Workers Migrate

109,455 of 162,474 Men Who Quit Are Now Back; Mills Importing Labor

Special Correspondence

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23.—The steel strike which began two months ago yesterday has failed. Of the 233,430 millworkers employed in this district, America's steel center, 162,474 either responded to the strike call on September 22 or were forced into idleness by the shut-downs. Of this latter number 109,455 are back at work. The steel companies are operating under the handicap of lacking in many new men, but each passing day sees improved conditions in this respect.

Reports indicate there would be almost 100 per cent operation of steel plants throughout the Pittsburgh district if the coal miners had not struck just when the steel plants had reached the final stage of recovery from their own walk-out.

In Wheeling, W. Va., the only place in the Pittsburgh district where steel mills are still completely idle, strikers have voted to return to work, but the large steel companies own and operate their own coal mines, and resumption of the mills will have to wait until the coal strike has ended.

In other regions, especially in Shearango Valley, curtailment of steel production will have to be resorted to within ten days unless the miners go back to work.

\$29,634,064 Lost in Wages

A conservative estimate places the total payroll loss in the entire district at \$29,634,064 and property losses at \$153,150. The only figures obtainable relative to the tonnage loss by the steel companies are those given by the strike committee, which places it at \$250,000,000. It is estimated that less than 10 per cent of the men who struck are idle to-day. Most of them have returned to their old jobs. Others have gone elsewhere to work. Many foreign workmen have returned to their native land.

As a result of the strike the labor situation is more serious than it was during the war. Workmen going to Europe or leaving this region to find employment elsewhere have caused a shortage of almost 30,000 common laborers.

Steel officials say the problem of in-

sufficient laborers is being met in various ways. Many negroes, Greeks and Mexicans have been brought to this territory since the strike began. Significance is seen in reports showing the strike has stimulated inventiveness in the management of steel plants, resulting in new methods whereby fewer men than formerly are required to perform certain work. These labor saving methods will continue to be used.

Clairton Works Reorganized

At the Clairton Steel Works, where clashes of steel workers and state police of an unfair excitement, 155 in response to the strike order. These men were an important cog in a vast machine and their absence necessitated a shut-down of the works, employing 1,300 men. A new organization had to be effected. For weeks the plant ran far below capacity, but new departments were added from time to time, till now the plant is running 100 per cent, not only in the steel works, but in the by-products plant. The experience of the Clairton works is typical.

From the beginning it was evident to steel officials and others that a large percentage of the steel strikers were not idle from choice. Prior to the actual calling of the strike there is no question that the sentiment in favor of striking was overwhelming. Many of the workmen were agitators of the I. W. W. type. Hundreds of others, vaguely feeling themselves aggrieved, were in the strike system, were easy prey for these agitators. Still other hundreds were of the kind that always may be depended upon to "go with the crowd."

Collapse Due to Radicalism

Many joined enthusiastically in the strike, not because they felt they had any grievance, but because they expected it to be successful and result in their being better off than before. All believed the strike would be short.

Among the reasons for the collapse of the strike in this district the radical character of its leadership and the failure to pay promised strike benefits stand out prominently. The pamphlet on syndicalism written by William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the national strike committee, entered the limelight soon after the beginning of the strike. It became a subject of general discussion, revealing for the first time to thousands of strikers and their sympathizers the kind of man who was managing the gigantic walk-out. With this realization there grew among the striking workmen a conviction they had allowed themselves to be used as tools.

At this point there entered a powerful factor in prolonging the strike, even after the sentiment in favor of going back to work was clearly predominant, namely, intimidation.

Terrorism a Boomerang

Workmen were told if they returned to their jobs they would be killed and their houses burned. Terrorism for a time held hundreds in line, but eventually it resulted simply in deepening their resentment against the forces back of the strike.

Governor Takes Command in Riot

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 23.—Governor Davis left here to-night for St. Charles, a small Virginia town near the Kentucky border, to take personal command of 500 militia men sent there

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to deal with conditions in the fields, which were reported to-day serious.

One report to the Governor's Office said the town resembled an armed camp. Radical miners, it was said, had mounted guns on the hillside and threatened to open fire on any miners attempting to enter the mine, which has been closed since the nation-wide strike on November 1.

Loyal miners appealed to the Governor for assistance and reported to him that threats had been made to destroy the mines with dynamite. Five companies of militia were mobilized last night, and started early to-day for the border.

Strike of Aliens In Steel Admitted

Union Organizer Blames Carnegie for Bringing Foreigners Into Mills

Joseph E. Cannon, general organizer for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of America, admitted yesterday in an address at the Labor Lyceum, in Brooklyn, that the steel strike is a strike of foreigners. After saying that it often had been charged that the walk-out from the steel mills was a foreigners' strike he went on:

"Carnegie drove the Americans out of the steel mills thirty years ago when he contributed \$500,000 to the Republican campaign. Foreigners were employed because they could not be organized. Now they can speak English, and they are organized 400,000 strong."

Cannon further declared foreigners make the "best Americans."

He said the steel strike was in full swing. "The normal production of finished steel rails at the Gary plants is 240 tons an hour," he said, "and the present output is only 200 tons a day."

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